

62380 to 62384—Continued.

62382. *LESPEDEZA BICOLOR* Turcz. Fabaceae.

A bushy, herbaceous Japanese perennial which flowers in early autumn, bearing a profusion of rosy purple flowers which practically cover its drooping branches. These branches sometimes become 6 feet in length.

62383. *LESPEDEZA STRIATA* (Thunb.) Hook. and Arn. Fabaceae.

A local strain.

62384. *VICIA UNIJUGA* A. Br. Fabaceae. Vetch.

A perennial vetch, native to Siberia, with an upright or ascending stem 8 to 16 inches long and rather large, purplish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated in European gardens as an ornamental.

62385. *STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA* Decaisne. Malaceae.

From Kells, County Meath, Ireland. Seeds presented by Lord Headfort. Received January 13, 1925.

The handsome evergreen foliage, loose clusters of white flowers, and scarlet berries of this hardy Chinese shrub make it an attractive ornamental.

62386 to 62388.

From Maidstone, England. Plants presented by George Bunyard & Co. Received January 22, 1925. Notes taken from Bunyard's Catalogue of Fruit Trees, 1924-25.

62386. *PIRUS* sp. Malaceae. Pear.

Laxton's Superb, raised by Laxton Bros., from *Beurre Superfin* × *Williams*. A large pear with very tender and deliciously flavored flesh, ripens early, and is a good cropper.

62387 and 62388. *RUBUS* spp. Rosaceae. Raspberry.

62387. *RUBUS* sp.

Lloyd George. This variety is quite perpetual in habit and keeps a supply of fruit from the earliest season till late autumn. It is vigorous and productive and is in all respects a sterling novelty.

62388. *RUBUS* sp.

Royal. The enormous fruits, conical in shape, are solid and of good flavor, and are borne on short trusses. The canes are very stout and vigorous.

62389 to 62392.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Garden. Received January 15, 1925.

62389. *CRATAEGUS WATTIANA* Hemsl. and Lace. Malaceae. Hawthorn.

According to Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 8818) this attractive hawthorn was originally discovered by J. H. Lace, in the Urak Gorge, Baluchistan, at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. It is a rather small tree, unarmed, laxly spreading, with brownish purple young twigs. The white flowers are in many-flowered terminal clusters, and the globular fruits, half an inch in diameter, are translucent yellow and become ripe in August.

62389 to 62392—Continued.

62390. *DEUTZIA COMPACTA* Craib. Hydrangeaceae.

It is not known from just which part of China this handsome shrub originated, according to Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 8795). It is described in that place as a bushy shrub about 6 feet high, with dull-green leaves and terminal clusters of flowers which are white fringed with pink when young.

62391. *LONICERA CHAETOCARPA* Rehder. Caprifoliaceae. Honeysuckle.

Lonicera chaetocarpa was collected in Kansu, western China, by E. H. Wilson. It is described (Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 8804) as a shrub of compact habit and about 5 feet in height. The oblong leaves are bright green and more or less hairy, and the flowers, an inch or more in length, open early in June and are a pleasing primrose yellow.

62392. *STRANVAESIA SALICIFOLIA* Hutchinson. Malaceae.

A rosaceous, evergreen shrub, closely related to *Stranvaesia undulata*, from which, according to Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 8862), it differs in its narrower, willowlike leaves and its fruits, which are red, and not orange like those of *S. undulata*. The small, white flowers are in terminal clusters. It comes from western China and is perfectly hardy in southeastern England.

62393. *CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA* Blume. Fagaceae. Hairy chestnut.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 24, 1925.

No. 23, December 5, 1924. *Fung Lut*. Seeds secured from Chung Hung, a villager from Lungtin, Kwangtung. He gave the following information: Chestnuts are grown to a considerable extent in this region, the soil being sandy. The trees are grown only from seeds, and just one variety is cultivated. They begin to bear at 7 or 8 years of age and live to become 30 to 40 years old. The harvest is during September and October. The average crop is about 50 or 60 pounds husked fruits per tree, but crops of 150 to 250 pounds are not uncommon. Seeds for planting are stored in the husks in a cool dry place and planted during December or January in sand or sandy soil. (McClure.)

62394. *POPULUS* sp. Salicaceae. Poplar.

From Peking, Chihli, China. Cuttings collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 24, 1925.

No. 1581, December 12, 1924. *Hsiao Yih Yang* (small-leaved poplar). Secured from young trees at the forestry station at the Temple of Heaven. (Dorsett.)

62395 and 62396.

From Tripoli, Libya, Africa. Seeds presented by Miss Ernestina Fenzi. Received January 21, 1925.

62395. *JUNIPERUS PROCERA* Hochst. Pinaceae. East African juniper.

This is probably the largest and handsomest juniper in the world. It is native to the high mountains of eastern tropical Africa, and should prove an